The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, January 30, 1863.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

[For the Globe.]

MR. EDITOR :—With your permission I propose to commence a series of short sermons, principally on texts from Shakspeare. Should they meet with your approval, please insert them in your paper, and oblige your friend,

THE UNKNOWN.

SERMON, NO. I.

" If money goes before, all ways do lie open."

That money is a most powerful means of influence among men, is a truism. But that it is capable of effecting most wonderful changes on their character, is not so generally known. It is a fact, however, of most surprising universality. The integrity of very few is sufficiently firm to resist its assault; and the fickle of heart are completely discomfited. The man of weak virtue is at once ensnared by its charms, and led on step by step to ruin and degradation. Nevertheless such is the longing desire of those who have it not, to obtain it, that they will resort to almost any means, and submit to all kinds of inconvenience in the effort.—Those who already possess it, have at their command a most powerful means of influence over their fellow-men.

Place immense wealth into the hands of an ambitious and wicked person, and he will at once be enabled to overcome all obstacles to his advancement, and will accomplish with ease his most diabolical designs. What has always contributed most largely to establish the tyrant's power? Would he not prefer to have wealth at his command rather than moral influence or physical power? When meditating upon the best means of extending his sway and accomplishing his tyrannical designs, he would no doubt reason thus with himself—" if money go before, all ways do lie open," and straightway he would first acquire this most effectual agent, and then by bribery and other unjust dealings he would soon be able to do as he pleased.

But besides the mighty power which must be admitted to belong unto money, it is strange how, in the eyes of most persons, it seems to change the character of those who suddenly become possessed of it. The man of poverty who has always been noted among his neighbors for mean traits of character and a vicious disposition, so soon as he gets possession of a large fortune, at once is changed into a different person; he is the cleverest man in the neighborhood, and always stood in the highest esteem for his generous and gentlemanly behavior. The young man who comes into the village a *stranger*, is a suspicious looking character; the signs of low birth are evident in his very countenance, and he surely cannot be trusted. But when it becomes known that he is a person of high rank and great wealth, who has come on a visit for mere pleasure, a dignified air at once appears in his manner, manliness sits on his brow in stately grandeur, and he is noted for his open-hearted liberality and universal kindness. Thus does money transform men from bad to good, and from vicious to virtuous, with surprising rapidity. Thus suddenly, at least in the eyes of "the many," is a vile character clothed, by the magic of money, in the shining robe of integrity and manly dignity. It is no wonder then that the majority of mankind are struggling, with an exertion worthy a better object, after the " mighty dollar. This continual labor and strife for something comparatively useless in itself, ceases to amaze us, when we reflect upon the miserable condition of him whose purse contains only cobwebs.

In this struggle, however, a reasonable degree of moderation should be used, and judgment should be allowed to pronounce when we have obtained that quantity to which the term " sufficient" can be supplied, for it will be a long time before the miser's "enough" is procured; and weariness will at last render joyless what we so eagerly sought.

COALMONT, January, 1863.

[For the Globe.]

Lines Written on the Death of A. Knode, G. Breneman and H. Hood.

In memory of three soldiers brave,
Who now lie silent in the grave;
They, when our country called for aid,
Went forth to action not afraid.

At Antietam fought so well,
Whilst many of their comrades fell;
They fought like veterans in the strife,
Nor did they think of losing life.

With eager eyes their parents read
The list of wounded and the dead.
Tongue cannot tell the thankful joy
That they were safe, each noble boy.

But soon their joy was turned to grief,
For dire disease came, like a thief,
And claimed the victims as his own—
The three brave youthful loving sons.

Young Albert leaned on George's breast,
He looked—he smiled—then sank to rest.
His body, then, away they bore
Unto his friends and native shore.

The God of battles willed it so,
That George and Hood the next must go;
Fate did not long the two divide,
They laid the brave ones side by side.

In Loudon Valley, far away,
They now lie mouldering in the clay;
Far from their homes and native shore
And hear the din of war no more.

Alexandria, Pa. J. L. A.

Desolation of Northern Mississippi.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from Holly Springs, January 15th, gives the following description of the desolation in Northern Mississippi:

The roads are as silent and deserted as the fields. Mile after mile you ride, and neither meet nor care to meet any one on these solitary roads. On four-fifths of the plantations you pass, you see no living soul. On some, the doors and windows stand open wide, but there is nothing but emptiness within; and on others, nothing but the tall chimneys, whitened by the flames, remain. As you go further and further over the hilly roads, you glance suspiciously backward and forward from every rise in the road.—You fancy you caught a glimpse of something moving there, far across the fields, and you pause in some place out of view to reconnoitre. A squirrel leaps through the dry leaves in the woods on the other side, and your revolver is in your hand in an instant.

In times of peace, every traveler is glad to pick up company on the road, but now the sound of horses' feet, the breaking of a twig, the rustling of a leaf, are signs of danger. Such is the effect upon the country of " guerilla warfare," for this desolation and silence is not wholly attributable to the presence of the United States army.—It is the people of the South that suffer from guerillas, not the United States army. Under the delusion that the whole North is about to tumble into anarchy for want of cotton, the guerillas burn the cotton and ruin the planter, to prevent some Northern man from risking his money in a precarious speculation; this and the capture of an occasional straggling soldier, is the only harm they do the North.

The pay of the guerillas is what they plunder, and so they get it, they are not particular who is the paymaster.

Now the old grudges between neighbors, the family feuds for which the South has always been notorious, are being settled, and every farmer is as apprehensive of his neighbors as he is of the United States troops.

The people of the South have already discovered that they got more than they bargained for in imitating the guerilla mode of warfare. In adopting the old Spanish name of " guerillas," they now see that they also adopted the lawlessness, anarchy, and brigandage of Mexico and old Spain. Thus is the serpent of Secession biting itself with its own poisoned fangs.

If you go into one of the few houses which are yet occupied, you find large landed proprietors who have nothing left to eat but a little corn-bread, and whose thread-bare apparel indicates that merchants and dealers in clothes have long since become an extinct class. They all tell you that the army has taken their cattle, horses, hogs, and their corn; that their negroes have all run away; that the guerillas have burned their cotton, and that they are ruined. But if you talk to the man a little while, and let him know that you want to buy cotton, and are willing to send teams for it, you finally worm out of him the fact his cotton is concealed in some neighboring swamp; and in some cases you might possibly suspect another fact not quite so pleasant, viz: That the very man you were talking to did occasionally a little guerilla business himself.

The only persons except the cavalrymen, who venture out among these people, are the cotton buyers, who have adventures not a few. Their usual mode of buying is to visit the farmers at their houses, make contracts for the cotton, and then send teams for it. Some of the buyers take teams with them; and when the safety of the neighborhood they are in is doubtful (and the price of cotton consequently lower), buy a load for their teams, and go back to the army at a " double quick." Every few days some of these venturesome wights and their teams are " gobbled up," with the " damning proof" in their wagons that they are cotton buyers.

Our birth made us mortal; our death will make us immortal.

Exciting Scene in the Senate.—The President Denounced as an Imbecile —Senator Saulsbury Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1863.—Mr. Trumbull (Rep.) called up the bill for the indemnification of the President and other persons for suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and acts done in pursuance thereof.

A long debate ensued on the merits of the bill, during which Mr. Saulsbury (Dem.), of Delaware, made a lengthy speech.

He was called to order several times in the course of his remarks. Finally, when censuring the course of the President of the United States, calling him an imbecile, and terming him as such by name,

The Vice President called the Senator to order, and requested him to take his seat.

Mr. Saulsbury continued his remarks,

When the Vice President said, if the Senator did not take his seat, he should order the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him in charge.

Mr. Saulsbury—Then the voice of freedom is not allowed to be heard in the American Senate!

The Vice President—The Sergeant-at-Arms will take the Senator in custody.

The Sergeant-at-Arms obeyed the order, and conducted Mr. Saulsbury out of the Senate, the latter displaying a revolver, which he took from his coat pocket.

After a short time had elapsed, Mr. Saulsbury returned to the Senate, and began to speak.

Mr. Doolittle [Rep.], of Wisconsin, called the Senator to order, on the ground that he had been called to order from contempt of the Senate, and should not be allowed to go on without leave of the Senate.

Mr. Saulsbury. Does the Senator from Wisconsin say that I am in the contempt of any honorable man?

The Chair [Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire.] The Senator from Delaware will take his seat, as he is out of order.

Mr. Saulsbury. Just as I please—not otherwise. Cries of " order!"

The Chair. The Senator will take his seat, or the Sergeant-at-Arms will take him into custody.

After some further discussion, Mr. Saulsbury again attempting to speak,

The Chair. The Senator will take his seat.

Mr. Saulsbury. No, Sir!

Mr. Sumner, [Rep.], of Massachusetts, rose to a point of order, that the Senator from Delaware had been committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, and yet he saw him on the floor of the Senate.

The Chair said the Senator was in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and if he made any further disturbance, he should be removed from the Senate.

Mr. Saulsbury then took his seat, shaking his fists and swearing at the Sergeant-at-Arms and Mr. Sumner.

Mr. Sherman, (Rep.), of Ohio, offered an amendment that any person, not in the military or naval service of the United States, and not subject to the articles of war, who shall be arrested in any State or district wherein the process of the courts are not obstructed during rebellion, for aiding rebellion or obstructing the execution of any law or military order, shall be discharged, unless within ten days, charges are filed in the clerk's office of the district wherein he was arrested; and it shall be the duty of the Judge to discharge such person, or hold him to bail, as may be deemed necessary for the safety of the country.

The bill was passed—yeas 33, nays 7.

At 10½ o'clock, P. M., the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, January 28.

Mr. Clark (N. H.) offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Willard Saulsbury, a senator from the State of Delaware, did, on the 27th inst., bring into the Senate a concealed weapon, and did then and there in the Senate behave in a turbulent and disorderly manner, and when called to order by the Vice President, did refuse to observe order, but did continue such turbulence and disorderly behavior until he was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and did then and there make threats to use said weapon upon the said Sergeant at Arms, and in the presence of the Senate, did draw the said weapon and threatened to shoot the said Sergeant-at-Arms, and behaved in a manner disgraceful to the Senate and destructive of all order and decorum; therefore

Resolved, That the said Willard Saulsbury be and hereby is expelled from the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Saulsbury—I did not hear who it was that introduced that resolution.

The Vice-President—It was introduced by the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. Saulsbury—I have not a word to say in reference to the merit or demerit of that resolution. I have no favors to ask. It may be unbecoming my position and my character as a Senator of a sovereign State to say more upon the introduction of such a resolution, and, sir, I will say no more. Let the Senate act as the Senate may think proper. I neither avow nor disavow what is charged. Let the proof be made to the Senate, and let the Senate act according to its own judgment.

The Resolution was laid over.

He that fears not the future may enjoy the present.

Do good if you expect to receive good.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Last Failure of this Army—An Excellent Scheme Foiled by the Elements—How the Movement was to have been Executed—The Rebels Unaware of the Design, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth*, January 24, 1863.

The rebels, anticipating that we would, ere long, make another attempt to cross the river, and that when we did it would be above or below Fredericksburg, had distributed a corps of observation and double lines of pickets from the fords of the Upper Rappahannock, twenty-five miles above Falmouth, and to Port Royal, twenty-five miles below. They had also busily filled up the interval, since the battle of Fredericksburg, in fortifying every point available for crossing, by throwing up earthworks and digging rifle pits.

Their experience at Fredericksburg had taught them all the use of these powerful auxiliaries in barring the passage of a river, and the amount of work they have done, in dotting a line fifty miles long with improvised field works, rifle pits, and abattis, is almost incredible.

They have been further assisted in guarding this line by the knowledge that a crossing would hardly be attempted except near one of the fords or shallows of the river. Ordinary military prudence would dictate this on our part, for it would hardly do to put before the army, in case of the destruction of the pontoons, the frightful alternative of an impassable stream between them and retreat. Now, there are only some ten or a dozen of these fords, and it is obvious what an advantage this puts into the hands of the enemy, by limiting the number of points necessary to be guarded by them.

The locality first actually chosen to make the crossing, and determined upon some weeks ago, was Skinner's Neck, ten miles below Fredericksburg. Here the river makes a re-entering bend, forming a promontory a couple of miles in extent. The advantage of this position, enabling us to place gunboats on each side of the Neck, and plant batteries perfectly covering our crossing, are obvious enough. This point being selected, urgent preparations were set *on foot* with a view to a crossing.

In the meantime, every rood of the river margin, both above and below Fredericksburg, was surveyed with critical care. The result of this survey was the conviction that the fords some distance *above* Falmouth were, on the whole, preferable to the point selected.

The reason of this will become apparent from one or two topographical considerations.

Following the sinuosities of the Rappahannock is a ridge of hills varying from 100 to 200 feet high. This terrace varies in distance from the river margin—in places coming down flush with it, and elsewhere running back for a maximum distance of a couple of miles. The interval between the river and the ridge is a perfectly level plain, over which the river at one time flowed, the ridge having, in geologic times, formed the bank of the river. It was this plain over which our troops had to pass, and which was so murderously swept by the rebel artillery on the occasion of the battle of Fredericksburg, especialy on our left wing. It would be well, this time, to avoid such a slaughter-pen, and the position at Skinner's Neck was open to this cardinal objection.

Not so with several positions on the Upper Rappahannock. At " United States Ford," " Banks' Ford," and elsewhere, the bluff runs down almost to the water's edge, whence there is an abrupt ascent up the height to the plateau on its top. Moreover, as the topographical configuration of our side of the river is a precise counterpart of the south side, it was easy to obtain excellent positions, within short range, for our artillery, and we could thus hope to silence any batteries the rebels might bring to bar our passage. If, then, we should succeed in laying the pontoons, it would simply be a matter of a rush up the heights under cover of the fire of our artillery, and a key position would be gained. It should be added that the rebels had fortified far more below than they had above; and these considerations determined the choice of some of the fords of the Upper Rappahannock as the point of traverse.

United States Ford, ten miles above Falmouth, was selected as the point. Happily a far greater degree of secrecy than we had hitherto succeeded in preserving as to our projected movements was this time obtained. The pontoons, of which a large additional supply had been obtained from Washington, were sent up by a back road and under cover of night; at the same time others were sent *down* the river to other points. Roads were cut to the various fords above; spots were cleared of their timber for positions for batteries; but precisely similar work was carried on at a half dozen other points.

On Monday, at 1 o'clock the troops were set in motion; Hooker's command moving in column up one road, Franklin's by another. It was a march of but ten or a dozen miles, and night saw them encamped in the woods within convenient distance of the fords. The crossing was to have been attempted on Tuesday morning. Information bro't by our spies and scouts from the other side of the river determined a day's delay, and, at the last moment, the plan was changed. Instead of attempting the crossing at United States Ford, General Burnside resolved to make it at Banks' Ford— four miles below—and the movement was put off for another day. On Wednesday morning the crossing would take place.—With the first gray dawn the pontoons would be laid under direction of the corps of engineers, protected by our sharpshooters. It was presumed that a couple of hours would suffice to see this done, and four hours more was considered enough for the crossing of the whole infantry force.

The crossing of a river, though in itself an operation belonging rather to tactics than to strategy, may yet be a cardinal point in a whole system of strategic movements. Our hope was that we should surprise the enemy at Banks' Ford. Hooker's and Franklin's grand divisions would be thrown across the river, while at the same time Sumner's corps (the second) would make a feint with pontoons, &c., some miles below Fredericksburg. The key of the whole situation is the hills in the rear of Taylor's house, a mile back from the ford, and a mile and a half below it. If we should succeed in making the heights, and taking possession of this position, the game would be entirely in our own hands. *The strong rebel position in the rear of Fredericksburg would thus be turned, and just as soon as this was effected Genl. Sumner was to cross at the old place, directly opposite Fredericksburg, and attack the works in front.* The reserve grand divisian of Gen. Sigel was assisting in guarding the line of the river and our lines of communication.

On Tuesday every preparation had been made. That day General Burnside issued a general order announcing that the army of the Potomac was " about to meet the enemy once more," and that " the auspicious moment had arrived to strike a great and mortal blow to the rebellion, and to gain that decisive victory which is due to the country." This order was read to the men that evening, and night found the infantry encamped in the woods within easy speaking distance. The positions for the batteries had all been selected. The batteries were at hand.—The pontoons were within reach, a short distance back of the river.

The night operations had not escaped the attention of the wary rebels. Early in the morning a signal gun was fired opposite the ford, reminding one of that other signal gun fired by them on the morning of Thursday, the 11th of December, when we began laying the pontoon opposite Fredericksburg, and which was the token for the concentration of the whole force at that point. It was indispensable that we should secure all the advantages of a *surprise*; and, though our intention was thus blown to their ears early on Wednesday morning, we were, nevertheless, forty-eight hours ahead of them, and with favorable conditions should have been able to carry our position before they could possibly concentrate.

Accordingly, a desperate effort was made by the commanding general to get ready the bridges. It was obvious, however, that, even if completed, it would be impossible for us, in the then condition of the ground, to get a single piece of artillery up the opposite declivity. It would be necessary to rely wholly upon the infantry —indeed, wholly on the bayonet.—Happily, if the rebels should prove to be in strong force, the country is too thickly wooded to admit much generalship, and it was hoped that our superior weight of metal would carry the day.

Early in the forenoon I rode up to the headquarters of Generals Hooker and Franklin, about two miles from Banks' Ford. The night's rain had made deplorable havoc with the roads. The nature of the upper geologic deposits of this region affords unequalled elements for bad roads. The sand makes the soil pliable, the clay makes it sticky, and the two together form a road out of which, when it rains, the bottom drops, but which is, at the same time, so tenacious that extrication from its clutch is all but impossible.

The utmost effort was put forth to get pontoons enough into position to construct a bridge or two. Double and triple teams of horses and mules were harnessed to each pontoon boat. It was in vain. Long powerful ropes were then attached to the teams, and a hundred and fifty men were put to the task on each boat. The effort was but little more successful. They would flounder through the mire for a few feet—the gang of Lilliputians with their huge-ribbed Gulliver—and then give up breathless. Night arrived, but the pontoons could not be got up.—The rebels had discovered what was up, and the pickets on the opposite bank called over to ours that they " would come over to-morrow and help us build the bridge."

That night the troops again bivouacked in the same position in the woods they had held the night before. You can imagine it must have been a desperate experience—and yet not by any means as bad as might be supposed. The men were in the woods, which afforded them some shelter from the wind and rain, and gave them a comparatively dry bottom to sleep on. Many had brought their shelter tents; and making a flooring of spruce, hemlock, or cedar boughs, and, lighting huge camp fires, they enjoyed themselves as well as the circumstances would permit. On the following morning, a whisky ration, provided by the judicious forethought of Genl. Burnside, was on hand for them.

Thursday morning saw the light struggling through an opaque envelope of mist, and dawned upon another day of storm and rain. It was a curious sight presented by the army as we rode over the ground, miles in extent, occupied by it. One might fancy some new geologic cataclysm had overtaken the world, and that he saw around him the elemental wrecks left by another Deluge. An indescribable chaos of pontoons, wagons and artillery encumbered the road down to the river —supply wagons upset by the roadside—artillery " stalled " in the mud —ammunition trains mired by the way. Horses and mules dropped down dead, exhausted with the effort to move their loads through the hideous medium. A hundred and fifty dead animals, many of them buried in the liquid muck, were counted in the course of a morning's ride. And the muddle was still further increased by the bad arrangements—or rather the failure to execute the arrangements that had been made. It was designed that Franklin's column should advance by one road and Hooker's by another. But, by mistake, a portion of the troops of the left Grand Division debouched into the road assigned to the center, and cutting in between two divisions of one of Hooker's corps, threw everything into confusion. In consequence, the woods and roads have for the past two days been filled with stragglers, though very many of them were *involuntary* stragglers, and were evidently honestly seeking to rejoin their regiments.

It was now no longer a question of how to go on; it was a question of how to get back. That night (Thursday,) the three days' cooked rations which the men had taken in their haversacks when starting would give out, and the other six days' provisions were in the supply trains, which stuck fast in the mud miles behind. Indeed, the rations had already, in many cases given out, and boxes of hard crackers were brought up on mules or carried on men's shoulders. An order from Gen. Burnside to withdraw the forces to their old position was momentarily expected. It did not come, but instead, another order stating that Gen. Burnside had "good reasons" for commanding the troops to hold their present position till to-day.

But whether we should move backward or forward, the first requisite obviously was *to put the roads in such a* condition as would admit of *movement* at all. Accordingly, all the available force was at once set to work, corduroying the "rotten" roads and putting them into some kind of practicable condition.

Early this morning the army was ordered back to its old camping ground and about noon the infantry began to pass by these headquarters. The lads trudged along tired enough, but jolly withal, and disposed to be quite facetious over the "mud campaign," whose odd experiences will doubtless long form the theme of conversation around many a camp-fire.

Thus ends an enterprise which had every human promise of success, but which has been baulked and brought to naught by causes which mortal ken could neither have foreseen nor prevented. The fatal part played by the elements needs no comment. *Whether this drawback might not have been overcome by vigorous effort and hearty co-operation on the part of the military leaders, is a question much mooted here. There are those who assert that, had it not been for the apathy of some in high places of military command, we might still have carried the day.* This question, however, is one more fit to be brought to another bar than that of these columns.

UNION PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

Their Terrible Sufferings and Unflinching Endurance.

THE AMENITIES OF THE CHIVALRY.

Horrible Persecution of an Old Man.

STATEMENT OF AN EXCHANGED PRISONER.

[*From the Washington Chronicle.*]

Mr. J. Visser, an old citizen of this city, who resides 301 Pennsylvania Avenue, fully confirms the accounts already made public in reference to the terrible sufferings of our loyal citizens who are now dying in the prisons of Richmond and Salisbury.

Mr. Visser has just returned from an imprisonment of fifteen months, a large portion of which was passed in Richmond. While there, he was transferred to five different tobacco warehouses, which were used as prisons. There the allowance of food was: In the morning, a pint of liquid, they called " soup," half a loaf of bread; and every other day from an ounce to an ounce and a half of meat. In the evening, half a loaf of bread and another pint of " soup." They all slept upon the bare boards, with no covering and no clothing, except what they had upon their backs when taken. Some few were fortunate enough to have a little money, or friends, who were allowed to send them clothing, but a large proportion of them wore their ragged clothing, unchanged, throughout their imprisonment.

Mr. Visser, by chance, picked up a cot, which prize he enjoyed for about two weeks, when it was taken from him to be used in the hospital, as he was told. In one of the Richmond warehouses, for a short time, the tobacco chewers and smokers " lived high." In one end of the building was stowed a large quantity of the " weed," and only a board partition separated it from the prisoners. A universal demand for the article led to the discovery of its locality. Some lucky fellow happened to possess a table knife, which was soon converted into a saw, and at night a small hole was made, an entrance effected, and all abundantly supplied for several days, the place of entrance being ingeniously concealed from view. But they did not long enjoy this, their only prison luxury.—The guards were mystified and amazed at the profuse expectorations of this particular prison, which led to scientific research, and that research led to the hole in the wall. In June, 1861, Mr. Visser, with several hundred of his fellow prisoners, was sent to Salisbury, and there they were confined in a cotton mill. Their meat and rice was sent into them by the quantity, and parcelled out to them in messes for three or four. They cooked their meat and rice in an open lot which was enclosed, adjoining the building. Each man received daily about two ounces of meat, two spoonfuls of rice, a tea-spoonful of salt, and one loaf of bread. They had no yeast, and their bread was generally sour.

The long confinement in Richmond began to tell sadly upon them there. The rags many had worn unchanged for more than a year were filled with vermin, and disease in various forms appeared among them—typhoid fever, erysipelas, inflammatory rheumatism, hideous sores, and insanity. As the season advanced, their condition became still more wretched from the cold. The buildings had some twenty or thirty windows, without glass, and with no protection from the cold November and December night drafts, that, to the weak and feeble, rendered sleep impossible. The prison was alive with vermin, and very many of the poor inmates were covered with sores where vermin had actually eaten into their bodies! The sick and dying could receive but little attention, for there was no medecine, and nothing to do with. It was said there was a hospital, where the sick would be taken if they desired; but they had heard enough of that hospital and the attention given to the "Yankees," and most of the sick preferred to remain with their friends, where they could receive, if nothing else, kind words and sympathy.

There were some few who kept their health and spirits to the last, cheering and encouraging their comrades; among these was Mr. Visser. Mr. Wood says when he went to Salisbury to effect the change of prisoners, he found Mr. Visser was distinguished as one of the most unrelenting and determined of all the Union political prisoners. This is probably the reason he was held so long. The authorities did not relish his tart responses to their interrogatories. There was a Mr. Pancoast, from Hampshire county, Virginia, who was another of the "invincibles." He was a man of wealth, and over eighty years of age. He could have been released, had he taken the oath of allegiance. His daughters were permitted to see him, and with tears and entreaties they besought him to " take the oath rather than suffer, and perhaps die in that horrible place." But their affectionate appeals did not avail. He said if his property, liberty, and even his life were to be sacrificed, it should be " in the cause of the Union, and no other."

Mr. Visser thinks he is still in prison.

One of the saddest cases of the war was that of Mr. Bishop, who lived in Fairfax county, near where Mr. Visser was taken. Mr. Bishop was a most respectable, amiable, and venerable old gentleman, living in the most retired manner with his son, away from the public roads, and seldom leaving his home. He was seventy-five years of age, and his sight was considerably impaired. He was confiding, generous and hospitable. Rebel soldiers, under the guise of Union men, partook of his hospitality, betrayed his confidence, and he was dragged off to prison. All that was proved against him was that " his face brightened, when he thought Union soldiers were under his roof," and that he said: " *Whoever you are, if you are hungry, you are welcome to partake of my poor fare, but if you are Union boys, God bless you and your cause; but I am old now, and young men must do the work.*" He, with Mr. Visser and several others in the vicinity of Drainesville, were taken off at the same time to Fairfax Court House. This was some time in August, 1861. From Fairfax Court House this venerable old man was hurried through the deep mud on foot all the way to Manassas Junction.

He was supported by his fellow-prisoners on each side, or he would many times have fallen on the way.—In the Richmond prison he grew more and more feeble. The utmost sympathy was excited by his extreme age, and his kind and genial manners.—The Massachusetts prisoners received a box of clothing from home, and they had the poor old gentleman stripped of his filthy clothing, which was filled with vermin, and he was washed and dressed in a new suit. A large tobacco box was procured, in which a cot was placed, and this was his bed-room. After several months, he was released, only in time to die, and he hoped it might be under his own humble roof.—His imprisonment had so impaired his faculties that after being put upon the railroad he gave to the conductor confused statements, and before he reached Fairfax Court House he had lost his papers. He was helpless, without friends, and still in the hands of the enemy. He was consigned to Orange Court House Jail, and there he died.

Mr. Visser has other interesting incidents of his prison life, which will be furnished at another time.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.—Whatever any of us may think of "Greeley," none will deny but the *Tribune Almanac* is the best compiled bundle of statistics on valuable matter desirable for preservation that is published. The Almanac for 1863 has been issued, and may be had at Lewis' Book Store for 13 cents, and by mail upon the receipt of fifteen cents in postage currency or stamps.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 4, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

IT is a fact worthy of notice, that the great and patriotic speech of Hendrick B. Wright, has not been published in any of the "Democratic" papers in this State claiming to be the organs of the present "Democratic" State organization. Vallandigham's speech, to which Mr. Wright's was a reply, has been published in all of them. We are not of the Vallandigham Democracy, and never expect to be. We love our country and hate the rebels and their friends, and are willing that the Government shall resort to all means within its reach to crush the rebellion.

THE CAMERON BRIBERY.—The committee of investigation are at work.—The evidence against Cameron will be strong, yet no man that knows Cameron will be surprised, as it has always been known that Simon would be willing to buy what he could not get in any other way. Simon should retire from public life and not continue to oppress his party with dead weight.

CAMP CURTIN.—This old established post is to be refitted, with the intention of making it a recruiting rendezvous. The barracks are being cleaned and whitewashed, and everything connected with the camp will, no doubt, be thoroughly overhauled. The barracks can easily accommodate two thousand men, although it is not probable that number will be stationed there for some time to come.

WHAT'S WRONG IN THE POTOMAC ARMY?—There are too many Vallandigham Democrats officering the men.—That's why our army has been defeated, and is becoming demoralized. A rebel sympathizer has no business in the Union army.

WHO'S to be elected President in '64?—That is the contest now going on between the political Generals of the Potomac Army and the political brokers of the North.

☞ Wont somebody give Albert Owen and the *Monitor* a lift. He is dying for notoriety. If he could only get the boys to snow ball his office, or pelt him on the street, he could then raise the cry of being attacked for the purpose of destroying him and his office. The poor devil will go up the spout if his wants are not attended to soon. If Owen could only get down to Fort McHenry, wouldn't he feel rich—he would begin to think he was somebody.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.—We learn from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that the Pennsylvania Reserves are to be ordered to the works around Washington for rest and to be recruited. The Reserves have seen hard service ever since they left our State.

THE CULTURE OF FLAX.—English papers are agitating the subject of an increased attention to the culture of flax as an offset to the scarcity of cotton.—It is well known that machinery has been perfected for its manufacture both in this country and Europe, and a permanent prosperity will no doubt result.

SNOW-STORM.—A heavy snow fell on Wednesday and Thursday of last week to the depth of about 14 inches. This was the deepest we have had this winter, and many enjoyed themselves highly with the sleighing qualities it afforded.

☞ Three car-loads of prisoners, taken in the West, passed through here Friday last, on their way to Washington, D. C.

COUNTY FINANCES.—The annual statement of the county finances, will be found in our advertising columns to-day.

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint*, *Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Occulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*.

Ambrotypes and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Oct. 28, 6m

The Arrest of A. D. Boileau.

Albert D. Boileau, publisher and editor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal & Leader*, was arrested on Tuesday night of last week and his office closed, by order of General Schenk, commander of the Eighth Army Corps, in which Department Philadelphia is.—The order for his arrest is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 8TH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 24, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 24.

Brigadier General Montgomery will immediately arrest, and send under a sufficient guard to Ft. McHenry, Baltimore, Albert D. Boileau, the publisher and editor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, for the publication of an editorial article under the title of "Davis' Message," in his paper of January 20, 1863, and for the publication of other articles of like dangerous character tending to the support and encouragement of rebellion against the Government of the United States.

He will also take measures to suppress the publication of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, the paper in question, until further orders.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schenck.
WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Asst. Adjutant General.
Brig Gen. Montgomery.

Boileau was taken to Fort McHenry and still continues there, this Feb. 2d. On Friday several of his Philadelphia and Baltimore friends visited him at the Fort, and found him well, but anxious to get out. They, by permission of Generals Scheuck and Norris, had a long interview in the office of the latter, in his presence. Mr. Boileau wrote a conservative and loyal letter to Gen. Schenck, disavowing his knowledge of any objectional editorial being in the *Journal* and the *Leader* until after its publication, and cordially *disapproving* said editorial, which referred to Jefferson Davis' and President Lincoln's messages. He denied any design of injuring the Government; but claimed being for the Union and for crushing out the rebellion. It was handed to Gen. Schenck on Saturday, by strong Union men, who would have influence in securing his speedy release. The general tone of the *Journal* recently has been looked upon by the Government as too fervent for mere partisanism, forgetting *its higher duty* to integrity, and unity of the whole country. Mr. Boileau expected to be released very soon.

If the public press of the North are to be permitted to advocate the cause of the Rebels—to misrepresent our government and our army—and poison the minds of the soldiers in the field, and their friends at home—can we look for anything else than the destruction of our country. No press or individual in the North should be permitted to give the Rebels aid and comfort.

THE RELEASE OF MR. BOILEAU.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1, 1863.—Mr. A. D. Boileau, of the *Evening Journal*, has been released from his confinement in Fort McHenry. He has given his parole that, in future, he will not publish any matter of a treasonable or inflammatory character.

The Boileau Treason Case.

We make one or two extracts from the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch*, for the purpose of enlightening our readers as to the estimate in which Boileau and his treason paper are held in that city. The *Dispatch* of Sunday has the following strong language:

The case is a plain one. The *Evening Journal* has for many months past disseminated discontent against the Government of the United States in relation to every measure that has been adopted to put down rebellion.—Whatever has been done towards that object seems to have been disagreeable to the conductors of that sheet. Did the President recommend a certain policy, that policy was sure of condemnation in the *Journal*. Did the Government endeavor to strengthen itself by such financial measures as the emergency prompted, those measures were decried and ridiculed. If a battle was won, the success was depreciated. If a battle was lost, the disaster was magnified by inuendo and assertion. Instead of cordially supporting the Government in its effort to subdue the basest conspiracy against the true liberty which is to be found upon the pages of history, the *Evening Journal* has sought every opportunity to weaken public confidence in the President, to sow discontent in the ranks of our armies, and to produce the ultimate triumph of the Southern Confederacy, the dissolution of the Union, and the downfall of republican institutions.

To insure those desperate objects the *Journal* has been a common sewer, in which bold secession sympathizers and enemies of the common cause discharged their baseness. The articles which appeared in its columns have been from various pens, differing widely in style, but all rankling with the bitterest venom. The paper was used by many parties who would not willingly reveal themselves; the publisher shouldered all, and upon him the tardy blow has fallen. * * *

The intervention of Judge Ludlow of the quarter sessions, in the question, is one of the most surprising events of the week. Without any complaint being made before him on oath, with nothing but common rumor to depend upon, that Judge suddenly threw himself before the community as the voluntary accuser of the United States officers. The grand jury were brought into court, addressed by the Judge, and ordered to inquire into facts which did not appear upon oath, and were then directed to bring in a presentment of the supposed offenders. In order to make this unusual action seem defencible, the Judge prepared himself with a written opinion upon the suppositious case, and sundry quotations from the Constitution, which were intended to meet a state of facts which had not been proved.

The *Dispatch* further remarks that

If the government cannot punish its enemies, it is incapable of defending its friends. If a man lauds Jeff Davis and denounces Abraham Lincoln, with the assertion that the confederacy is based upon principles as high and sacred as those which impelled the movement of the Revolution of 1776, such language is clear treason.—For such words Boileau was arrested. The particular article which is said to have produced this arrest is bad enough, but it is trivial in comparison to some things which have been printed in the *Evening Journal*. It appears that the objectionable article was one which warmly eulogized Jefferson Davis. Before we say anything about the character of that article, we ask our readers to imagine what would have been done in this city in the year 1776 with the publisher of a newspaper, who, under the plea of "the freedom of the press," had published an eulogium upon the character of George the Third? Would such an article have been submitted to during the war of 1812? Or would a panegyric upon Santa Anna have been allowed during the war with Mexico?—Yet precisely of such a treasonable character was this article upon the merits of one of the worst men who ever arose to scourge mankind."

Saulsbury's Apology.

[On the 1st page we give the disgraceful proceeding in the U. S. Senate. By the following it will be seen that Saulsbury is not as brave a man as he thought himself to be.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1863.

SENATE.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) said—Mr. President, I wish to say a few words which I deem proper on the subject of certain charges made against me, and to express my sincere regret at what occurred on Tuesday evening last in the Senate. I regret the violation of the rules of this body. I had no disposition and no desire to violate them, and upon that occasion if I said anything offensive to any Senator, I extremely regret it. In reference to the matter of the pistol, I deem it due to myself to say that I am not in the habit of wearing arms. I never wore arms a month in my life, and I would have much sooner injured myself than to have injured the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any Senator on the floor, and therefore I think it is due to my own manhood thus to make this plain statement. I do not do it to influence the Senate in its action on the resolution now before it, but upon a principle which has always governed my action through life, that when I am satisfied that I have done wrong, to make all the reparation I can. And now I say to any individual here, that if upon that occasion I used toward him any discourteous language, I regret it.

Mr. Clark—I came to the Senate this morning with the determination to call up the resolution I introduced yesterday, for I thought it due to the Senate and the country that prompt action should be had upon it; but upon the statement of the Senator from Delaware I will not call it up this morning, but take the advice of Senators older than myself, and then take such action as I am advised.

A Female Soldier.

We find the following communication in the Hollidaysburg *Register*:

BROADTOP CITY, Huntingdon co.,
Jan. 21st, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—Who would think that in this wilderness, one could find local matter for a newspaper? Yet such have I found on my road hither. About two and a half miles down the railroad at a place called Dudley I had the pleasure to meet and make the acquaintance of Mrs. Mary Owens who had just returned from the army, in full uniform! This remarkable woman accompanied her husband to the army, and fought by his side until he fell.

She was in the service eighteen months, and took part in three battles, and was wounded twice: first in the face above the right eye, and then in her arm, which required her to be taken to the Hospital, where she confessed the deception.

She had enlisted in Danville, Montour Co., Pa., under the name of "John Evans," and gives as her reason for this romantic undertaking, the fact that her father was uncompromising in his hostility to her marriage with Mr. Owens, threatening violence in case she disobeyed his commands; whereupon after having been secretly married, she doffed the United State's uniform, enlisted in the same company with her husband, endured all the hardships of the camp, the dangers of the battle-field, saw her husband fall dead by her side, and is now wounded and a widow! Mrs. Owens looks young, is rather pretty, and is the heroine of the neighborhood. She is of Welsh parentage.

Yours truly,
RAMBLER.

[For the Globe.]

Song for the Boys of Companies C and F, 125th Regt., P. V.

AIR—"THE CAMELS ARE COMING."

Ye sons of the Keystone now list to my story
Who fought at Antietam so gallant and brave.
We have a full right to a share of the glory,
Though many a brave one is now in his grave.
CHORUS—
Huzza, huzza! for old Pennsylvania,
Huzza, huzza! for the red, white and blue.
We'll hoist up our flag or we'll not have any,
Our cause it is just and our hearts they are true.

Then here's to brave Simpson and brave Captain Wallace,
Who led us so valiant in battle array;
Who feared not old Jack, when his forces came on us,
But gave him a brush at Antietam that day.
CHORUS—Huzza, huzza, &c.

Three cheers for brave Szink and for brave Col. Higgins,
Who led their green troops in the bloody affray.
Tho' fresh from their homes they fought able and willing
And brought off our banner untarnished that day.
CHORUS—Huzza, huzza, &c.

Our bearer had fallen, yes, once, twice and treble;
Captain Wallace then held it the rest of the day,
'Mid the roaring of cannon which made the earth tremble,
Never flinched his position, but firm he did stay.
CHORUS—Huzza, huzza, &c.

We have orders to march and our knapsacks are ready,
We will sing as we're marching so merry and glee;
Our rations are cooked and of nothing are needy,
And the place of our destiny soon we will see.
CHORUS—Huzza, huzza, &c.

J. L. A.

A SOUTHERN PROPHET.—Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, said in 1851: "I object, in as strong terms as I can, to the secession of South Carolina. Such is the intensity of my conviction upon the subject, that if secession should take place, I shall consider the institution of slavery doomed, and that the Great God, in our blindness, has made us the instruments of its destruction."

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Athlonou Society, the death of Major Frank Zentmyer, Capt. David Zentmyer, and B. T. Bilger, being made known, the President appointed a committee to draft resolutions respecting their death, which committee reported the following:

WHEREAS, the afflictive dispensations of an Allwise Providence have removed from the active scenes of civil and military life three energetic and earnest members of our Society, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Maj. Frank Zentmyer, Capt. David Zentmyer, and B. T. Bilger, we have lost three members faithful in the performance of duties, either as members of this Society, or in defence of their country.

Resolved, That while we mourn their early death, we feel that their liberation from the scenes of earth has been their eternal gain.

Resolved, That we humbly bow before the inscrutable government of God, who has seen proper to remove from our midst our former members, and that we hereby express our sorrow for them, and our sympathy for their many bereaved friends and relatives.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of Centre and Huntingdon counties, and copies sent to the families of the deceased.

H. J. GATES,
J. W. LAURIMORE, } *Committee.*
B. BITNER,

CAMP OF 3D BRIGADE P. R. V. C.—A meeting of the officers of the 5th Regt. P. R. V. C. was held at the Regimental Headquarters, on the 16th ult., to express their sorrow at the death of their companion in arms, Major Frank Zentmyer, to offer their tribute of respect to his memory, and to acknowledge their admiration of his virtues as a man and a soldier.

Col. Jos. W. Fisher, commanding 3d Brigade, was called to the chair, and Surgeon Saml. G. Lane was appointed Secretary.

On motion, Captain J. H. Larrimer, Co. E, Captain Alfred M. Smith, Com C, and Dr. Lane were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions appropriate to the occasion. The following preamble and resolutions were then offered and adopted:

WHEREAS, reliable intelligence has been received from Richmond that it has pleased Almighty God to remove from earth Major Frank Zentmyer of this regiment, who was dangerously wounded at Fredericksburg on the 13th Dec, ult., while gallantly charging with the regiment, and carried a prisoner to the rebel capital, where he died on the 31st December, ult., it is therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Major Zentmyer, the officers of this regiment feel that they have lost a beloved friend and gallant companion-in-arms, and the country an honest, patriotic, brave and competent officer, whose place will with difficulty be supplied; a loss that will be deeply felt in a large circle of friends and acquaintances, both at home and among his fellow-soldiers in the army.

Resolved, That we, his comrades in innumerable privations and hardships, and in many hard-fought battles, feel the deepest sympathy with the bereaved family of our deceased fellow-soldier in the death of one who must have been their hope and their pride, and we herewith tender them our earnest condolence.

Resolved, That one copy of these proceedings be presented to the father of the deceased, one be sent to each of the following papers for publication, viz: The "Monitor" and "Globe," Huntingdon; the "Patriot and Union" and "Telegraph," Harrisburg, and the "Inquirer," Philadelphia, and one be filed with the official papers of this Regiment.

Col. JOS. W. FISHER, *Pres't.*
S. G. LANE, *Sec'y.*

A Rebuke to Northern Traitors.

A Pennsylvania soldier in the army in North Carolina, writes as follows:

"We hear, with sorrow, of the attempt now being made at home to overthrow the Government, on the part of the malcontents of communities who were too scant of patriotism to enlist, and we understand that they are assisted by certain braggarts and poltroons, wearing shoulder-straps, who are loafing in our large cities, and prating about the demoralization of our armies. Out upon these tories and men of threadbare patriotism! They belie and slander the army, for it is as true as steel, as brave and as patriotic as ever.

I have served in this army, which was formerly operating for the most part on the Potomac and on the Peninsula, for two years, and I have never left my command for a single day.—During this time the feeling of the men has undergone but one change, and that is in favor of using more power in crushing the rebellion here and its abettors at home.

These men, humble and simple minded though they be, have sound common-sense. They know that the enemy has all of his fighting men in the field, and the balance of his population raising food for his armies. We know that the President has done, and is doing, all that he can to crush the latter, (which is a work that must be done gradually,) and we ask to be led on to annihilate the former by able generals, that we may end the war. This will give our country a spring forward into an age of progress never before known. Let us be honest men, then, and lay partisan feeling aside until our troubles are ended."

THE Michigan State Sugar Cane Growers Association, in session at Adrian, express the opinion that the practicability of the sorghum enterprise is fully established, and that the time is not far distant when the north will be supplied with a superior article of sugar of its own growth and manufacture, from the sorghum and imphee.

WAR NEWS.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Engagement in the Bayou Teche—A Rebel Iron-clad Blown to Atoms.—The Escape of the Rebel Pirate Oreta.

By the arrival of the steamers Bio Bio and St. Mary's we have New Orleans papers to 20th inst.

The St. Mary's brings a large mail and fifty passengers from New Orleans, also a mail from Key West.

The United States gunboat Tioga, Captain Cleary, arrived at Key West on the 22d, with a valuable prize, the British steamer Pearl, captured off the Bahamas.

The following vessels of war were at Key West: Frigate St Lawrence, (flag-ship), steamers Sonora, Tiona, Penguin, Magnolia, Hendrick Hudson.

New Orleans advices state that Gen. Grover was at Baton Rouge with a heavy force—some twenty regiments. His command was composed largely of green troops, and he was drilling them. There was a strong force at Carrolliton, under Gen. Sherman.

Major General Banks was still in New Orleans. He had reiterated Gen. Butler's orders, taxing certain rebel merchants for the support of the poor; had cautioned the public against offering insult to the soldiers, and in several acts had indicated a vigorous administration.

The "Delta," of the 17th instant, says:

"The news from Berwick's Bay, last evening, brought official confirmation of the total destruction of the rebel iron-clad steamer Cotton, in the Bayou Teche, by the land and naval forces under the command of General Godfrey Weitzel. She was blown to atoms, and there is an end to this formidable vessel, which has been a kind of stumbling block in the way of the advance of any force on the teche.—General Weitzel has succeeded in getting a heavy force in the enemy's rear, thereby completely flanking them, and their entire overthrow in that section is only a question of a few days time. The rebel force was smaller than was at first supposed. Gen. Weitzel has ascertained that it only consists of 1,100 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and three pieces of artillery.

General Hamilton, Military Governor of Texas, had addressed a large Union meeting in New Orleans on the night of the 14th. Mr. Durant, the lawyer, followed in an able speech.—The meeting was very largely attended, and all the speakers went for the Union, negro or no negro.

The public receptions given to Gen. Butler, and the endorsement of his administration by the President, had given the Union men great satisfaction.

There was nothing new from Galveston.

THE ORETA AT SEA.

[*Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.*]

OFF MOBILE, Jan. 16.—There was great commotion among the blockading fleets of this harbor last evening.—The rebel steamer Oreta, which has been lying in Mobile bay for some months, succeeded in escaping to sea in presence of seven blockading vessels. The R. R. Cuyler, one of our fastest steamers, immediately gave chase, and was gaining on her, when the two disappeared in the distance.—The Cuyler was firing at her continually during the chase from her long range guns, and as she was gaining rapidly, great hopes are entertained that she will bring the audacious rebel to.

The Oreta is commanded by Maffit, formerly of the United States Navy.

The other day the British Consul came out of Mobile, under a flag of truce, and went on board the Susquehanna, to await communication with an English ship. Toward nightfall, a rebel armed vessel filled with men, came out under a flag of truce. She was hailed, and responded that she wanted to see the British Consul. A boat was sent aboard, but the commander of the rebel vessel would not give further explanation of his audacity than that he wanted to see the British Consul.

It is just to say of the British Consul, who, during this "interlude," was on board the Susquehanna, refused to see the rebel commander, and declared that he could not account for his assumption and presumption in asking for him.

Undoubtedly, the rebel boat came out with the intention of surprising the blockading fleet, just as the Buffalo Bayou rebels surprised the fleet at Galveston, January 1, 1863.

The Victory at Blackwater.

The Rebels Driven Three Miles—They are Driven Back beyond Blackwater.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The details of the fight near the Blackwater have been received.

General Pryor crossed the Blackwater on the night of the 28th ultimo, with three regiments of rebel infantry, four detached battalions of infantry, nine hundred cavalry, and fourteen pieces of artillery.

The next night, General Corcoran under orders of General Peck, advanced his troops to meet them. The rebels were found ten miles from Suffolk, and a cannonading was commenced, which, after lasting two hours and a half caused the enemy to retreat.

General Corcoran advanced all his force, his infantry with fixed bayonets, drove the rebels nearly a mile, they leaving their killed and wounded behind.

Gen. Corcoran continued to follow them up, and the rebels took another position two miles from the first battle field.

At the latest information by mail, Genl. Corcoran was moving to flank them. The flight occurred by moonlight. The telegram of yesterday indicates that the rebels were again driven from the last named position, and were still being pursued. Our loss was 24 killed and 80 wounded.

Col. Knockerer, 16th Pennsylvania, was dangerously wounded in the hip by a piece of shell. Captain Taylor, 113th New York, was killed. General Corcoran had a narrow escape, and Captain Blodgett, of his staff, was slightly wounded.

Captain Kelly, 69th New York, was wounded in the arm, and amputation, it is thought, will be necessary.—Among the officers wounded is Lieut. Bailey, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the leg, slightly.

Rebel sources state that Col. Page, 5th Virginia, was killed. Among the rebel regiments engaged were the 55th, 63d, 50th and 29th Virginia. The rebels received reinforcements during the fight.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 31.—The following is an official list of killed and wounded in the fight at Blackwater on Friday last:

Sixth Massachusetts—killed three, wounded nine.

Thirteenth Indiana—killed none, wounded twelve.

One hundred and twelfth New York—killed six, wounded nineteen.

Sixty-ninth New York—killed five, wounded eight.

Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry—killed three, wounded six.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania—wounded eight.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania—wounded three.

7th Massachusetts battery, company G—killed two, wounded six.

Fourth United States artillery, company D—killed four, wounded eight.

Total killed 24, wounded eighty.

The fighting is all over, and the rebels are driven beyond the Blackwater.

Department of North Carolina.

Conference Between Jeff. Davis and Gov. Vance.—North Carolina troops to be Recalled.

Roanoke Island, N. C., Jan. 30,
via *Fortress Monroe*, Feb. 1.

Major General J. G. Foster has again written to the General-in-Chief at Washington, bitterly complaining of the premature disclosure of military and naval movements in his department. For this reason the Agent of the Associated Press refrains from any mention of other than operations already accomplished. Elizabeth City is now held by the United States forces. One company of the First North Carolina loyal regiment and one hundred negroes, are doing garrison duty, also picket duty, at that point.

Jeff. Davis last week had a conference with Governor Vance of North Carolina, upon the relations of this State with the Southern Confederacy, meeting him for that purpose at Franklin depot, Va., on the Black Water.

Governor Vance plainly informed President Davis that North Carolina would insist upon the reserve and recall of an adequate force for the protection of North Carolina before a further Union advance. The State has now 80,000 troops in the rebel service.

Many applications are being made for authority to raise native loyal troops. General Foster strongly approves of doing this.

Arbitrary Arrests in the Time of the Revolution.

[From the Journal of Congress, 1777.]

Whereas, The States of Pennsylvania and Delaware are threatened with an immediate invasion from a powerful army, who have already landed at the head of Chesapeake Bay; *And, whereas*, the principles of policy and self-preservation require that all persons who may reasonably be suspected of aiding or abetting the cause of the enemy, may be prevented from pursuing measures injurious to the general weal:

Resolved, That the executive authorities of the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware be requested to cause all persons within their respective States notoriously disaffected, forthwith to be apprehended, disarmed, and secured, till such time as their respective States think they may be released without injury to the common cause.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania to cause a diligent search to be made in the houses of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, who have not manifested their attachment to the American cause, for fire-arms, swords, and bayonets; that the owners of the arms so found be paid for them at an appraised value, and that they be delivered to such of the militia of the State of Pennsylvania who are at present unarmed, and have been called into the field.

On the above preamble and resolutions, Mr. Fisher, in his admirable work on *The Trial of The Constitution*, makes these remarks:

A case occurred in Philadelphia in 1777. Some twenty gentlemen, of high respectability, were arrested by order of the Supreme Executive Council of this State, at the instance of Congress, banished to a town in Virginia, and there detained. They were not treated as criminals, but with consideration and kindness. Those who chose to declare their allegiance to the Government were released, and all were permitted to return to their homes when it was thought they could be no longer dangerous.

These arrests were made with the *knowledge and approbation of Washington. A writ of habeas corpus was issued at the instance of the prisoners, but it was disregarded by the officer in charge of them*, and soon afterwards, September 16th, 1777, the Legislature passed a bill indemnifying the Executive Council, and suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

GENERAL BURNSIDE.

[*Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.*]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Gen. Burnside yesterday informally tendered his resignation as an *officer* of the army to the President, but Mr. Lincoln declined to receive it, remarking that he had "other fish for him to fry." General Burnside rejoined that he hoped to be set at work at once. He would willingly accept any command, he cared not how small; but he was extremely reluctant to wear a Major General's stars and draw a Major General's pay while doing nothing to earn his honors or his money.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War has commenced an investigation, under Senator Wilson's resolution of inquiry, relative to the alleged interference of subordinate officers with Gen. Burnside's plan for a forward movement of the army.

☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY Lloyd's new Map of the State of Virginia.—Only 25 cents. For sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond papers of January 20th and 27th, contain the following items:

Federal Movement in North Carolina.

"The enemy is advancing from Newbern in two columns; one toward Kingston and the other toward Wilmington.

"GOLDSBORO, N. C., Jan. 25.—An Abolition fleet, of ninety-two sail, including two Monitors and six other iron-clads, are in Beaufort harbor.—Also, 52,000 Abolitionists are encamped at Morehead and Caroline cities."

A Voice from North Carolina--Plain Talk.

The Raleigh Standard, in speaking of the rebel authorities at Richmond, holds the following language:

"They labored to break down the old Government because they were about to *lose the 'beef,'* and they would break the *new one* before they would part with the carcase upon which the *vultures* are settled. Their motto was, *divide and destroy*, and their motto *now* is, *consolidated rule or ruin*. Hence they are the destructives, and those who oppose them are the conservatives.—We still walk the soil and breathe the air of freedom, and are not to be influenced in our course by the blandishments of the frowns of power."

"The Federal officers in Gates county N. C., have made important captures of contraband goods, amounting in value to some $30,000."

MOBILE, Jan. 26.—A despatch dated McMinnsville on the 24th, says the enemy attacked Morgan this morning, and after two hour's hard fighting with superior forces, our men fell back two miles.

From Richmond Papers.

Appearances indicate an early renewal of the conflict before Vicksburg, Miss. A letter from there, dated January 26th, says that 5,000 Yankees are working on the canal opposite the city. Their intention is to float their transports through when the river rises and land troops below. Our defences below Vicksburg, however, are as strong as above. No immediate attack is expected here. The greater part of the transports have gone up the river for reinforcements. No belligerent demonstration will be made until their return. Meantime we are strengthening the weak points along our lines.—The force of the enemy's fleet is 107 boats, 96 transports, and 14 gunboats. There may be more arrivals of gunboats before the fight begins. The strength of the Yankee army will probably be 80,000.

The Army of the Potomac.

The New York *World* has a report from a well informed source that the Army of the Potomac is to be broken up, and the bulk of it sent West—only a fragment to be retained at Washington. This comes of our movements being known to the enemy. If we only had our full forces now upon the Rappahannock, instead of being scattered south and west, we could make short-work of the Yankee concern at Washington. But it is useless to cry over spilt milk.

The Yankee accounts announce Stonewall's arrival at Vicksburg with forty thousand men. Would to heaven they were within ten miles of Washington.

Capture of a Valuable Prize—Eight Witworth Guns, Four Steam Engines, Rifles, Powder, &c., Captured.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—The Richmond *Whig* of Saturday, received at the *American* office, has the following:

After our form was sent to press on Thursday night, a telegraphic dispatch was received announcing the capture of the British steamer Princess Royal, Capt. Lawson, while attempting to run the blockade into Charleston. At the time of the departure of the Princess Royal from Halifax for Bermuda the northern papers announced the fact, and gave a description of the vessel and cargo.

The Federal cruisers were therefore on the lookout, and as she was making her way in before daylight on Tuesday morning, she was suddenly surrounded, and her officers were compelled to run her on Long Island Beach, where she was captured.

The Princess Royal had on board a valuable cargo, consisting of eight Whitworth guns, four steam engines for gunboats, rifles, powder, &c. The bulk of her freight was 400 tons.

A party of English workmen, skilled in the manufacture of projectiles, were captured with the vessel.

The pilot and some two or three of the crew escaped in a boat and reached Charleston. We are gratified to learn that important despatches from Capt. Maury to the Government, were saved by these persons.

Official Order for the Recent Changes.

The following is the official order in regard to the recent changes in the Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 20.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WAR DEPARTMENT, *Adjt. Gen.'s Office.*
Washington, Jan. 28 1863.

I.—The President of the United States has directed:

First—That Major General A. E. Burnside, at his own request, be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac.

Second—That Major General E. V. Sumner, at his own request, be relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac.

Third—That Major General W. B. Franklin be relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac.

Fourth—That Maj. General J. Hooker be assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

The officers relieved as above will report in person to the Adjutant General of the army.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. General.

MR. LINCOLN'S LAST JOKE.—A Washington correspondent of a New England journal says that the President looks haggard and careworn, yet he preserves his good nature, and some new story or *bon mot* from him is always in circulation. The last was uttered on Saturday, at the public reception, when a Western paymaster, in full major's attire, was introduced, and said: "Being here, Mr. Lincoln, I thought I'd call and pay my respects." "From the complaints of the soldiers," responded the president, "I guess that's about all any of you do pay."

Use doth breed a habit in a man.

Our Army Correspondence.

From the 125th Regt., P. V.

STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, VA.,
January 25, 1863.

Friend Lewis:—In my last I gave a glowing description of our cozy quarters at Fairfax Station, Va. But good things must have an end. On Saturday 17th, we had orders to have three days cooked rations in haversack and be ready to march on the morning, but about 12 o'clock the order was countermanded and the march postponed till 8 o'clock on Monday morning, the 19th, at which time we took up line of march, the weather dry and cool, and the roads in good order.—Nothing of importance transpired, and the evening of the 20th we reached Dumfries Landing, at which place we halted for the night; here it clouded up and early in the evening it commenced raining, and kept up all night hard and steady, and the wind blowing a regular hurricane which capsized nearly all the shelters the boys had put up, ours among the rest.

On the morning of the 21st the corps moved at daylight, mud knee-deep.—But here came the tug of war, getting the trains along, which was almost an impossibility. Your humble writer was with the latter, having charge of the supplies of the 125th. Such getting along I never witnessed. We worked all day and halted after dark, making about three miles. We were then about one and a half miles in the rear of the regiment, and the boys out of rations. We pulled out by daylight and reached the regiment about 12 o'clock, M, and issued one day's rations, being all we had. We all then started and camped within 5 miles of Stafford Court House, at 4 o'clock. We were routed out and started four teams back to meet corps supply train. We had gone about four miles when we were ordered back, as the Brigade had moved on to Stafford Court House, at which place we would get supplies.—We turned and reached the regiment about sundown. We then drew rations of hard tack, coffee, sugar, and mess pork, which was issued by 12 o'clock, that night, and I tell you, the boys were all ready for their hard tack.

We are now camped in quarters that Gen. Sigel's army had just completed, and we are now comfortably fixed, without a great deal of labor. From the appearance of Rheinish wine bottles, the Lager Beer Corps must have had a jolly old time, as that is the only relic they left behind.

We are now within 8 miles of Fredericksburg. To-morrow the 124th P. V. gets paid off, and the 125th takes their place and goes out on picket.—It takes a whole regiment to do picket duty here. We have to wagon our supplies from Brook's Station, a distance of 4 miles, on the worst road, I think, ever was got up.

How long we will stay here is uncertain, but one thing is certain, we can't go much further till the roads get better. It took us five days to reach here from Fairfax Station, a distance of twenty-seven miles, so your readers can judge what it is to move an army in the winter; still the cry is with our paper soldiers, Why don't they put things through—What's the use of going into winter quarters—Let us end the war. Let some of them come down here and try it once, and they will find out how it goes. It is easy laying at home and reading army news, but not so easy on the march or in camp, where we are exposed to all sorts of weather.

I must close, but if anything worthy of note transpires, you shall soon hear again from LOYAL.

From Company I, 49th Regiment.

WASHINGTON, FINLAY HOSPITAL,
January 29, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—When I last wrote to you, which was in November, I was a patient in the hospital. I lay there a month, and was then transferred to Baltimore, and was in a hospital there until the 5th of January, when I returned to the company, and found most of them, like myself, in good health. We are still guarding Finlay Hospital, and have a squad at Eckington. Since we left Camp Curtin, our company has been more than decimated. One has died, two have deserted, and ten have been honorably discharged. A number are now unfit for duty. We were paid a week ago up to the last of October, and promised the balance due us in a short time. A goodly number of funny things occur in a place like this, some of which the correspondent prudently leaves out of sight, lest he should incur censure by "telling tales out of school." If, however, the faculty of speech should ever be conferred on the guard-house, it "could a tale unfold" which would provoke many a grin, and ought to produce many a blush. Being away from home, some of the boys get out of spirits, and sometimes try to supply the vacancy by a draft on the Washington lager-shops. The effects of the spirits thus obtained are not always the most gratifying, but their use has led to an important discovery. Our public men hereabouts have long been afflicted with a peculiar malady, which manifests itself in an eccentric disposition to put their hands into the wrong pocket, to the great detriment of Uncle Sam's interests. This singular affection, if we may trust the experiments of some who occasionally make them, has at length been traced to its mysterious cause. It seems to be a property of Washington whiskey to obliterate the moral distinction between "mine and thine," and it is now positively asserted that the whiskey aforesaid will make a man steal.—If I may be permitted to make a suggestion to our voters at home, I propose that hereafter an additional pledge be required from all candidates for Congress, to the effect that they will carefully avoid all connection with Washington whiskey.

Our company is almost constantly kept in expectation of being sent to the field by the rumors that are flying. One week, we write home that we are going to North Carolina, and the next week write that we are to be immediately mounted and sent to Rosecrans to chase guerillas. Before the ink has dried, we conclude that we are to remain where we are. One sentiment is almost universal, "Send us anywhere rather than to the Army of the Potomac." The almost uniform disaster attending that army has destroyed its prestige, and the suspicion of misconduct in those that govern it has grown to the certainty of a fact ascertained.

We go to Congress sometimes and refine our notions of etiquette by hearing the "assembled wisdom of the nation" blackguard each other. Both the friends and the enemies of the Administration are becoming fully in earnest and speaking out plainly. It is an omen of good. If the desperate energy of the rebels can be inoculated upon our own leaders, we shall soon, as Napoleon at Waterloo, and Christ on the Cross, say, "It is finished."

Yours,

J. S. B.

MARRIED,

On Dec. 3, 1862, by Joseph Johnston, Esq., DAVID LIGHTNER and Miss ANNIE SHERMAN, both of Monroe Furnace, Huntingdon county.

On Jan. 29, 1863, by the same, Mr. JOHN KEESY to Mrs. LAVINA WELCH, of Barree Forge, Huntingdon county, Pa.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. HENRY PORT, of Petersburg, to Miss MARY C. YOUNG, of Mount Union, Huntingdon county, Pa.

On Dec. 27th, by the Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. JOHN M. STROUP to Miss LIZZIE DEARMONT, both of this place.

On the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. ADAM ROLAND to Miss RHODA A. MILLER, both of Trough Creek Valley.

DIED,

In Altoona, on the 17th of January, 1863, of Consumption, after an illness of eighteen month, Mrs. ANNA VEACH, wife of Mr. G. D. Veach, and daughter of John and Anna Mary Isenberg.

The deceased was born Oc. 28, 1829, and at the time of her death was 33 years, 2 months and 20 days old.

She leaves a husband, an aged father, a sister and two brothers, besides numerous friends and relatives to mourn her untimely death. Mrs. Veach was a consistent and devoted member of the German Reformed Church, and hailed with joy the prospect of the establishment of the church of her fathers at Altoona, although she felt that she herself would never be able to attend and take part in its public services and worship.

She seemed anxious to depart and be with Christ, which is far better, and assured her sorrowing friends that she was perfectly at peace, and willing to leave the sorrows and troubles of earth, for the better land beyond the tomb.

Shortly before her departure, she took her husband's hand and said "Farewell dear husband, I must leave you but hope to meet you in a better land." May this dying hope be realized and may her pious walk and Godly conversation be imitated by all her sorrowing friends, so that in the consummation of all things, they may meet her where death and parting never mars the blessedness of the saints in light.

"Thou art gone to the grave but we will not deplore thee
Since God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide;
He gave thee and took thee, and soon will restore thee
Where death has no sting, since the Saviour died."

In Huntingdon, on the 27th January, 1863, Mrs. ANNA HOFFMAN, relict of the late Dr. Jacob Hoffman, in the 66th year of her age.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Jan. 31, 1863

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.25@7.50
Common and Superfine	$6,00@6.50
Rye Flour	$4 75
Corn Meal	$4.00
Extra White Wheat	$1,85@2,00
Fair and Prime Red	$1,66@1,72
Rye	98c
Corn, prime Yellow	87
Oats	64
Cloverseed, ℔64 lbs	$7,00@7,25
Timothy	$2,25@2.75
Wool	.65@75c
Hides	9¼

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ℔ bbl	$6.75@7.25
Extra do ℔ cwt	3,50
White Wheat	1,45
Red Wheat	1,35
Rye	90
Corn	90
Oats	40
Cloverseed	5,25
Flaxseed	2,00
Dried Apples	1,05
Butter	15
Eggs	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Shoulder	[illegible]
Sides	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration [illegible] on the estate of [illegible], dec'd, [illegible] having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

SAMUEL T. BROWN,
Administrator.

Feb. 4, 1863-6t.

WANTED!

LOCUST! LOCUST!! LOCUST!!!

LOCUST PINS from 14 inches to 36 inches long, and LOCUST TIMBER, all dimensions, will be bought or received on commission. If forwarded promptly and largely, permanent arrangements may be made. [illegible]

Address, W. A. LEVERING,
Coffee Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

Feb. 4, 1863-3t.

RECEIPTS and expenditures of Huntingdon county from the 7th day of January, 1862, to the 5th day of January, 1863, including both days:

RECEIPTS.

1851.	Charles Green, West.	$ 36 00	
1856.	Solomon Hamer, Jackson,	207 00	
1857.	William Johns, Cromwell,	73 41	
1858.	Joseph Cornelius, Cromwell,	8 99	
"	Samuel Steffey, Jackson,	70 04	
"	Thomas Hyskill, Warriorsmark,	139 33	
1859.	John Rothrock, Hopewell,	521 64	
"	A. S. Harrison, Huntingdon,	22 61	
"	Perry Moore, Morris,	4 07	
"	John Householder, Penn,	55 80	
1860.	S. W. Myton, Barree,	121 26	
"	Jesse Cook, Carbon,	50 10	
"	Henry Lee, Jackson,	50 10	
"	John P. Stewart, Oneida,	15 12	
"	R. A. Laird, Porter,	744 31	
"	John Silverthorn, Tell,	20 00	
"	Jonas Buckwalter, Walker,	1 00	
"	Henry Neff, West,	452 45	2584 91
1861.	John Bisbin, Alexandria,	180 34	
"	John Logan, Barree,	656 05	
"	Jacob Musser, Brady,	255 00	
"	Christian Miller, Cass,	134 49	
"	John D. Carberry, Carbon,	395 38	
"	Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	48 33	
"	David Heck, Clay,	337 89	
"	James Baker, Cromwell,	679 15	
"	Wm. Clymans, Dublin,	550 30	
"	John Q. Adams, Franklin,	1048 96	
"	Henry S. Miller, Henderson,	232 88	
"	David Dunn, Huntingdon,	974 55	
"	Solomon Lynn, Hopewell,	73 72	
"	John Oaks, Jackson,	632 50	
"	Wm. B. White, Juniata,	140 00	
"	Abraham Harnish, Morris,	992 54	
"	Daniel Kyper, Oneida,	123 37	
"	William Dean, Penn,	330 62	
"	David F. Tussey, Porter,	735 58	
"	Morris Cutshall, Springfield,	217 33	
"	John Shaver, Shirley,	609 96	
"	George Leas, Shirleysburg,	117 18	
"	Mathias Shoup, Tell,	326 92	
"	Abraham Elias, Tod,	283 82	
"	Benjamin Heffner, Walker,	300 00	
"	David Lindsey, West,	1184 84	
"	A. Hutchison, Warriorsmark,	951 14	
"	Daniel W. Fink, Union,	64 09	12737 91
1862.	Alexander Stitt, Alexandria,	151 65	
"	John Logan, Barree,	890 00	
"	Jesse Yocum, Brady,	752 43	
"	Christian Miller, Cass,	296 11	
"	Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	40 30	
"	Samuel Brooks, Carbon,	530 00	
"	David Stevens, Clay,	45 37	
"	Samuel Boober, Cromwell,	118 21	
"	William Clymans, Dublin,	50 00	
"	Hugh Seeds, Franklin,	1557 00	
"	W. H. Flenner, Henderson,	288 00	
"	George W. Shontz, Hopewell,	581 32	
"	James Port, Huntingdon,	3158 27	
"	Jackson Harman, Jackson,	715 00	
"	Rudolph Breneman, Juniata,	191 00	
"	Benjamin F. Brown, Morris,	468 28	
"	John C. Davis, Oneida,	352 51	
"	William L. States, Penn,	700 03	
"	Benj. Neff, Porter,	1530 63	
"	Thomas Ashton, Springfield,	160 00	
"	D. S. Umbenour, Shirley,	545 00	
"	George Leas, Shirleysburg,	91 00	
"	Thomas Vaun, Tell,	238 00	
"	Abraham Elias, Tod,	500 66	
"	Daniel W. Fink, Union,	212 27	
"	Edmund Yocum, Walker,	388 04	
"	John Copley, Warriorsmark,	1175 00	
"	John Henderson, West,	1165 90	16091 95
	Received on unseated lands,	438 11	
	School tax on " "	275 81	
	Road tax " "	232 48	946 40
	Proceeds on estrays:—W. B. Myton,	15 75	
	S. Rolston,	1 30	
	Adam Warfel,	3 00	
	Fines collected by D. Snare,	18 49	38 54
	Redemption money received		26 57
	Amount borrowed by county:		
	From Bell, Garrettson & Co.,	2000 00	
	" J. G. Miles, Esq.,	1000 00	
	" Dr. B. E. McMurtrie,	1000 00	
	" H. T. White, Esq.,	600 00	
	" Wm. B. Leas, Esq.,	600 00	
	" Enoch Dean,	325 00	
	" Bridget McCaslin,	252 76	
	" Ellen Carragan,	252 76	
	" R. Brenneman,	1000 00	7630 52
	Amount of Militia fines rec'd by Treas'r.		958 71
	For rents of Court House,		6 00
			42151 51

EXPENDITURES.

Attorney General, Prothonotary, Sheriff and witnesses fees on Commonwealth Prosecutions,		395 46
Constables for making returns and election fees,		641 42
Judges, Inspectors, & Clerks of Elections,		835 00
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Constables, Court Crier and Tipstaff,		2273 75
Inquisitions on dead bodies,		106 53
Assessors orders,		876 06
Wild Cat and Fox Scalps,		424 90
Road and bridge views,		209 00
" Damages—Jas. Donaldson,	14 20	
James Lee,	197 59	
George Jackson,	45 40	
M. Wakefield,	104 00	
Elizabeth Zeich,	27 50	
W. B. Smith,	97 00	
Josiah Cunningham,	75 00	
Nathaniel Bowman,	176 00	736 00
Blank books & stationery for public offices,		137 72
Bridge at Mill Creek,		1310 42
Fuel for Court House and Jail, part for last year,	271 00	
Repairs for same,	36 91	
Gas at Court House,	30 51	
Merchandise for Jail and Court House,	70 34	
Postage,	33 37	
Cleaning Court House,	25 00	
Washing for Prisoners in Jail,	25 00	492 19
Sheriff Watson for boarding prisoners,		231 25
Printing for county—Nash & Whittaker	171 25	
J. Lutz,	22 50	
Wm. Lewis,	99 00	292 75
State Lunatic Hospital—Nancy Long,	297 35	
Cyrus Hower,	208 05	
D. Brotherline,	296 94	802 33
W. C. Wagoner, fees as Prothonotary, Clerk of Sessions, &c.,		144 75
Commissioners pay—J. Flenner,	99 90	
M. F. Campbell,	184 00	
J. Cummins,	67 23	
J. S. Isett,	84 00	435 13
Clerk of Commissioners,		375 00
Attorney for Commissioners: J. Read, Esq., in full,	22 50	
A. W. Benedict,	15 00	37 50
County Auditors,	43 00	
J. S. Stewart, auditing accounts of Prothonotary, Register and Recorder,	5 00	48 00
Expenses of Comm'rs in holding appeals,		49 20
Bonds paid off—S. Brooks,	144 25	
J. R. Gosnell,	200 00	344 25
Interest on bonds—Mrs M. P. Read,	30.00	
D. McMurtrie,	48 95	
Wm. Stewart,	15 00	
M. Yocum,	42 00	
Thomas Fisher,	60 00	
Wm. P. Orbison,	180 00	
D. Caldwell,	20 43	416 38
School tax paid on unseated lands:		
B. Myton, Jackson township,	12 30	
W. Madden, Springfield "	5 83	
John Love, Barree "	16 75	
H. S. Isenberg, Juniata "	17 80	
Sol Lynn, Hopewell "	34 38	
J. A. Campbell, Brady "	7 36	
D. F. Tussey, Porter "	34 85	129 27
Road tax paid on unseated lands:		
Levi Ridenour, Juniata township,	15 80	
John Apgar, Union "	44 00	
Danl. Brumbaugh, Hopewell "	27 00	
Peter Grazier, Warriorsmark "	9 72	96 52
Refunding orders paid		31 48
H. T. White, Esq., amount due him at Auditor's settlement, January 1862,		1973 27
H. T. White, Esq., amount of Commission on State Tax for 1861,		235 65
Paid for the relief of families dependant on volunteers in the service of the United States,		6543 50
Bounty paid to Volunteers,		12588 25
Redemption money paid out,		26 57
Treasurer of Huntingdon County Poor House,		4745 25
Treasurers Commissions on $59411 29 at 1½ per cent.,		891 16
Balance due the county by the Treasurer,		3225 00
		42151 51

We, the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon county, Pa., elected and sworn according to law, report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the accounts of John A. Nash, Esq., Treasurer of the county, and the orders of the Commissioners and receipts for the same for and during the past year and find a balance remaining in the hands of J. A. Nash, Treasurer, of three thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' Office in the borough of Huntingdon the 5th January, 1863.

HORATIO G. FISHER,
MILTON H. SANGREE, } Auditors.
H. L. McCARTHY,

February 4, 1863.

OUTSTANDING BALANCES due at the settlement of January, 1863, for the year 1863.

NAMES.	TWP.	COUNTY.	STATE.	MILI'A
1852. John Coulter,	Walker,	$	$	$ 52 50
1853. Joshua Greenland,	Cass,			6 50
" Luke Voorhees,	Henderson	10 74	77 08	75 05
1854. Wm. B. Shaw,	Porter,			10 00
1855. John Smith,	Barree,		128 69	6 50
1856. Solomon Hamer,	Jackson,	58 56	156 52	33 75
" B. F. Wallace,	Morris,			23 28
" Nich. Corbin,	Cassville,			7 00
" H. Grazier,	Warriorsmark,	107 22		
1857. Wm. Johns,	Cromwell,		17 62	
1858. Saml. Steffey,	Jackson,	106 40	141 11	
" Danl. Knode,	Porter,	11 81		
1859. A S Harrison,	Huntingdon	891 94	734 10	
" David Parsons,	Tell,		5 00	
" Isaac Curfman,	Tod,	1 01		
1860. Isaac Wolverton,	Brady,	381 56	221 06	
" Jesse Cook,	Carbon,	327 25	150 98	
" John B. Weaver,	Hopewell	525 41	288 91	
" W. K. Rahm,	Huntingdon	741 65	351 32	
1861. John Bisbin,	Alexandria,	21 69	12 35	8 00
" Jacob Musser,	Brady,	135 70	80 17	6 50
" Christian Miller,	Cass,	6 10		
" J. D. Carberry,	Carbon,	63 14	11 67	36 50
" David Heck,	Clay,	43 47	25 26	20 00
" James Baker,	Cromwell,	209 62	79 04	4 50
" Wm. Clymans,	Dublin,		4 63	9 55
" H. S. Miller,	Henderson,	20 26	42 23	20 00
" John Oaks,	Jackson,	50 75	73 56	46 00
" Wm. B. White,	Juniata,	58 81	31 55	14 00
" Abm. Harnish,	Morris,	4 10		
" Benj. Heffner,	Walker,	35 28	39 02	26 00
" David Lindsey,	West,	954 63	491 04	40 50
" A. Hutchison,	Warriorsm'k,	171 84	60 79	15 85

1862. SPECIAL.

Alex. Stitt,	Alexandria,	12 00	260 58	95 00	14 50
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES Of the Huntingdon County Alms House, from Dec. 4, 1861, to December 2, 1862, inclusive.

DR.

RECEIPTS:

To amount drawn on County Treasury,	5,187 02
G. G. Tate, Steward, for sundries, in his account, exclusive of orders,	193 09
	$5,380 11

CR.

EXPENDITURES:

By sundry Expenditures for Provisions. File P.

By sund. persons for 7,900 lbs pork,	No. 1 to 13,	439 26
" " 2,500 " beef,	14 to 20	103 41
" " 3,515 lb pork 2,862 lb beef,	21 to 26,	294 96
" " 177 bus. corn,	27 to 31,	81 20
" " 38 bus. potatoes,	32 to 34,	21 95
" " Sundries,	35 to 37,	33 83
		$977 61

By sundry expenditures for use of Farm. File F.

By sundry persons for smithing,	No. 1 to 4,	63 90
" " rails and fencing,	5 to 8,	21 23
" " labor on farm,	9 to 11,	274 70
" " sundries,	12 to 17,	48 01
Seidle, Eberly & Co., 1 horse rake,	18,	29 00
		$436 84

By expenditures for Merchandise. File M.

By Shurnway, Hart & Co., for an order, said to be lost,		No. 1,	46 60
R. S. Janney & Co., groceries,		2,	89 25
T. M. Rotten, tobacco,		3,	50 34
Boker & Bro., boots and shoes,		4 & 5,	42 50
Wm. A. Fraker, sundry merchandise,		6 & 7,	18 70
Leas & Devor,		8 & 9,	67 18
Shively and Elliott,	do	10 to 13	76 02
J. N. Swope,	do	14 & 15,	26 01
Wm. H. Brewster,	do	16 & 17,	65 39
Geo. Sipes, Esq.,	do	18,	23 46
David Etnier,	do	19,	15 00
Sundry persons,	do	20 to 23,	27 33
			$487 84

Out Door Expenses. File O. D.

By relief afforded in 11 cases, continuous and permanent throughout the year,	1 to 12,	578 19
Relief afforded in 11 cases, time less than a year; averaging 28 weeks to each case,	13 to 23,	216 78
Relief afforded in sundry cases, immediate, without regard to time,	24 to 47 inclusive,	192 56
Sundry persons for coffins and funeral expenses,	48 to 58,	45 50
Sund. physicians for services for out door paupers,	58 to 70,	171 66
Directors for sundry out door services,	71 to 81,	71 34
J. Morrison, for " "	82 to 83,	50 35
Also for bringing in pau. & sund. furnished,		
		$1326 68

Removal and Delivery. File R.

By sundry constables and others, for bringing paupers to house,	1 to 9,	39 90
Sundry Justices of the Peace, for writing orders, &c.,	10 to 18,	17 95
		$57 85

Miscellaneous and Incidental. File I.

By sund. persons, for shoemaking,	No. 1 to 8,	36 79
" " stone coal, 56¼ tons,	9 to 12,	115 30
M. S. Harrison, tin-ware, &c.,	13 & 14,	35 97
H. T. White, commissions,	15,	87 11
L. A. Myers, bal. on contract, &c.,	16 & 17,	83 09
Ephm. Doyle, coffins, (balance)	18,	40 72
Sundry persons, for house labor,	19 & 20,	73 09
" " insurance fees,	21 & 22,	40 00
Nash and Whittaker, pub. annual rep., &c.,	23,	37 00
Wm. Lewis, " "	24,	36 00
John Lutz, " "	25,	30 00
G. G. Tate, for compensation to Mrs. Tate, as matron,	26,	25 00
Sundry persons, for sundries,	27 to 45,	153 48
		$794 15

Salaries.

By Wm. Moore, for his services as director,	128 00
Saml. Peightal, " "	134 40
Jas Henderson, " "	109 20
S. Hackedorn, " "	18 80
Dr. Robt. Baird, for his services as attend. physician, (including board)	151 03
H. Brewster, for his services as clerk,	50 00
A. W. Benedict, " counsel,	20 00
	$611 43
By G. G. Tate, for sundries, detailed in his acct.,	687 71
	$5380 11

Products of the Farm.

412 bushels wheat; 120 bushels oats; 1,000 bushels corn (in ears); 375 bushels potatoes; 6 bushels cloverseed; 25 bushels onions; 4 bushels soup beans; 19 tons hay; 16 loads corn fodder; 4,000 heads cabbage, (out of which in part was made 1 ton sour-crout); 10 bushels turnips; 10 bushels beets; 15 bushels parsnips; 1,400 lbs pork; 650 lbs beef; broom corn sufficient to make 150 brooms; 200 chickens,

Articles Manufactured.

74 shirts, 54 chemise, 90 dresses, 58 pairs pantaloons, 26 pairs drawers, 51 pairs socks or stockings, 24 vests, 6 bed ticks, 35 pillow slips, 7 bolster slips, 54 aprons, 3 towels, 35 sheets, 17 comforts, 150 baskets, (various kinds and sizes), 72 corn brooms, 50 axe handles, 200 pick handles for use of the coal region.

Stock on Hand.

5 horses, 7 milch cows, 23 stock hogs, 1 breeding sow, 375 bushels wheat, 600 bushels corn, (in ear), 250 bushels potatoes, 6 bushels cloverseed, 15 bushels onions, 1 bushels soup beans, 10 bushels turnips, 10 bushels beets, 15 bushels parsnips, 14 tons hay, 16 loads corn fodder, about 2,500 heads cabbage, 1 ton sour-crout, about 3,000 lbs beef, 5,030 lbs pork, 6 dozen corn brooms, 150 baskets, 50 axe handles, 209 pick handles, 2 plantation wagons, and harness, 1 spring wagon and harness, 3 plows, 2 double shovel plows, 1 single shovel plow, 1 hay rake, 1 three horse cultivator, 1 cart, 1 hand cart, 150 chickens, 1 turkey, 1½ ton hogs' lard.

List

of sundry articles sold out of the house and off the farm, and exchanged for merchandise, &c. for use of house, amounts as follows, viz: butter, $7.72; eggs, $4.22; bacon, $21.55; lard, $21,96; baskets, $1.26: Also furnished to P. Harris (farmer) out of the house to amount of $50,41.

Statement of relief afforded out of the house to sundry out door paupers, occasionally, and which does not otherwise appear in this report, viz: To the Whitsell family, extra, $13.65; to Ephraim Hockenberry, extra, $10.12; to the Gamble family, extra, $4.54; to the Banks family, $1.37½; to the Barbin family, $2,00; to Samuel White and family, $2,03: Also, was given away during the year, 206 meals, to sundry wandering and wayfaring paupers.

MONTHLY TABLE.

1862.	Admitted	Discharged	Elopements	Births	Deaths	Children Bound	Remaining each month. Men	Women	Children	Total	Nativity. American	Foreign
Inmates at House December 31 1861							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Of the inmates in House on January 1st, 1863, 2 are colored, 7 insane, and 2 idiotic.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers, accounts, &c., of the Directors of the Poor of said county, and find the same to be correct as above stated: And we do further find, that, on examining the Treasurer's account, he has paid on Poor House orders since last statement the sum of $1745,25, of which amnt., the sum of $241,24 was expended on accounts of the year 1861, making total expenditures of 1862 (so far as paid) amount to the sum of $1504,01. Leaving balance outstanding for year 1862, to int., $583.01.

HORATIO G. FISHER,
MILTON H. SANGREE, } Auditors.

Huntingdon, Feb. 4, 1863.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.—G. G. TATE, Steward, in account with Huntingdon County Alms House, from Dec. 4, 1861, to Dec. 2, 1862, inclusive:

DR.

To balance in his hands at last settlement,	$ 75 00
Amt. drawn from treas'y at various times,	494 62
Cash received from various sources, viz:	
From Wm. Moore, in the Wallis case,	26 96
Pedlar, for turkeys and chickens,	4 75
P. Burket, for 2 pigs sold to him,	2 50
Mitton, for his bill,	0 35
Bedford Co., a house,	31 53
J. Henderson, Esq.,	4 00
Judge Patton, in Rumbarger case,	9 50
Mifflin County Alms House, for Ruping and Campbell,	6 90
Samuel Peightal, Esq.,	91
Blair County Alms House,	9 60
D. Bergstresser, for buffalo hides,	5 87
Various sources,	6 19
	$687 71

CR.

BY SUNDRY EXPENDITURES FOR USE OF HOUSE, AS PER MONTHLY STATEMENTS, Numbered 1 to 12.

Monthly Statement No. 1. December.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,	$ 9 27
Cash paid for relief sundry wayfaring paupers,	2 53
do sundry work—butchering, &c.,	5 12
do Freight on P. R. Road,	1 57
do postage,	1 11
do miscellaneous,	2 75
	$22 35

Monthly Statement No. 2. January.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,	6 35
Cash paid relief sund. wayfaring paupers,	3 31
do Wm. Plum, for making brooms,	5 00
do Peter Myers, for postage stamps, &c.,	1 86
do sundries,	1 00
	[illegible]

Monthly Statement No. 3. February.

By cash paid traveling expenses, removing paupers, &c.,	[illegible]
Cash paid relief to wayfaring paupers,	[illegible]
do Peter Myers for postage stamps,	[illegible]
do miscellaneous,	[illegible]
	[illegible]

Monthly Statement No. 4. March.

[illegible]	[illegible]

Monthly statement No. 5. April

By cash paid [illegible], of Pittsburg,	[illegible]
do John Swan for potatoes,	[illegible]
do expenses going to Carbon and Tod townships,	[illegible]
Cash for expenses going to McConnelstown,	3 55
do to Graffius Miller at sund. times,	2 50
do traveling expenses, removing paupers, &c.,	2 65
do relief to wayfaring paupers,	2 50
do for postage stamps,	1 57
do for freight on P. R. Road,	3 50
do miscellaneous,	4 42
	$71 44

Monthly Statement No. 6. May.

By cash paid expenses going to Petersburg and elsewhere,	4 00
Cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses &c.,	6 65
Cash paid relief to wayfaring paupers,	75
do freight on P. R. Road,	1 56
do postage stamps,	1 20
do miscellaneous,	1 75
	$15 91

Monthly statement No. 7. June.

By cash paid expenses bringing M. Campbell from Warriorsmark,	7 10
Cash, going to Huntingdon and tickets for paupers,	3 25
Cash expenses seeing after the Gray's family,	2 25
do removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,	2 85
Cash expenses P. Myers for postage stamps,	1 20
do miscellaneous,	2 00
	$18 65

Monthly Statement No. 8. July.

By cash paid P. R. Road freight on coal, &c.,	12 57
do Wm. Nickels for keeping Estep family,	4 00
do removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,	7 35
Cash paid for postage stamps,	1 05
do miscellaneous,	1 62
	$26 59

Monthly Statement No. 9. August.

By cash paid expenses going after Ter. Murry,	2 50
do removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,	4 95
Cash paid for postage,	1 36
do miscellaneous,	3 00
	$11 81

Monthly Statement No. 10. September.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,	5 47
Cash paid for relief wayfaring paupers,	2 15
do P. Myers for postage,	1 94
do miscellaneous,	75
	$10 31

Monthly Statement No. 11. October.

By cash paid for boots and shoes for paupers,	3 75
do expenses going to Bedford,	5 62
do Graffius Miller at sund. times,	2 50
do traveling expenses, removing paupers, &c.,	12 20
	$24 07

Monthly Statement No. 12. November.

By cash paid expenses to Waterstreet after pauper,	3 85
do P. R. Road Co. freight on coal,	6 00
do traveling expenses, removing paupers, &c.,	2 35
Cash paid relief to wayfaring pauper,	50
	$12 70
By salary as Steward of the house,	400 00
	$687 71

In testimony of the correctness of the above account and statement, we do hereunto set our hands this second day of December, A. D. 1862.

SAMUEL PEIGHTAL,
JAMES HENDERSON, } Directors.
S. J. HACKEDORN,

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Shively & Elliott has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of said firm are in the hands of W. F. Wilson for settlement, in the new store of Shively & Bruner. All persons knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle their accounts.

Also, wanted by the new firm, 10,000 bushels wheat, for which the highest price will be paid; also, apples and all kind of produce taken in exchange by

SHIVELY & BRUNER.

Petersburg, Jan. 27, 1863-*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to sell the unaccepted portion of the real estate of Thomas Lloyd, late of the township of Walker, dec'd., will offer for sale on the premises,

On Thursday, the 19th of February, 1863,

All that certain portion (being purpart A as marked on the inquisition) of the real estate of the said Thomas Lloyd, deceased, situate in the township of Walker, adjoining lands of John McCahan's heirs, John Ker's heirs, William Orbison's heirs, James M. Lloyd, Benjamin Graffius, and the other purpart (being purpart B) of the real estate of the said deceased, now owned by Henry Lloyd—Containing One Hundred and thirty-two Acres and Five Perches.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid upon the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the mortgage or judgment of the purchaser.

McConnellstown, January 27, 1863.
LIVINGSTON ROBB, Trustee

PUBLIC SALE.—

The subscriber will sell at PUBLIC SALE at his residence in Juniata township, Huntingdon county,

On Tuesday, 10th February, 1863,

the following Personal Property, to wit:

Five head of horses, one fresh cow, one good large breeding cow, one Rockaway Buggy and harness for either double or single, 1 four-horse wagon, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 sled, 1 large copper kettle, 1 iron kettle, 1 set Blacksmith tools, 1 grind-stone, 1 saw-mill saw, 1 four foot tenant saw, 1 rifle gun, 1 gold watch, 1 threshing machine, 1 patent fodder cutter, 1 winnowing mill, 1 rolling screen, 1 apple mill, 1 side saddle, plows, horse gears, hay by the ton, corn fodder by the lot, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. A reasonable credit will be given.

A. B. SHENEFELT.

JOHN MEGAHAN, Auctioneer.
Juniata township, Jan. 28, 1863.*

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

[Estate of Martin Graffius, dec'd.]

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will offer at public sale on the premises

On Friday, the 20th of February, next,

all that certain farm and tract of land, late the estate of Martin Grafius, deceased, situated in Henderson township, about three miles east of the borough of Huntingdon and within one mile of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, bounded on the north by land of David Rupert, on the east by land of John Grafius, on the south-east by land of Adam Rupert, junior, and the heirs of Frederick Schneider, dec'd., and on the south-west by land of said Schneider's heirs, containing about 210 Acres, more or less, of which about 70 acres are cleared and under fence, and the residue well timbered, having thereon two log dwelling houses, a log stable, a well of good water, an orchard of young thriving apple trees and other improvements.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale; one-third in one year and the remaining one-third in two years thereafter with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, P. M., on said day.

DANIEL AFRICA,
Executor.

Jan. 27, 1863.-ts.

NOTICE.

Persons holding my Checks are requested to present them immediately as I am prepared to redeem them in any amount.

S. COHN, Coffee Run.

STRAY SHEEP.—

Came to the premises of the undersigned in Clay township, 5 stray white SHEEP, about 3 months ago.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN ANTHONY HOFFMAN.

Jan. 21, 1863*

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—

[Estate of George Householder, dec'd.]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of George Householder, late of Tod township, dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

CATHARINE HOUSEHOLDER,
Coffee Run, Huntingdon County,
Penna.

January 21, 1863.-6t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, on the premises in Tod township, Huntingdon county,

On Tuesday, the 24th February next,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to one lot of ground situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, Penna., adjoining land of John W. Scott and Jos. Wilson, having thereon erected one two story frame house, painted white, one frame stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. J. Dunlap.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Jan. 21, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Lev Facias to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Thursday, the 26th February next,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit:

All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county and State of Pennsylvania, containing one hundred and twenty acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., adjoining lands formerly of Robert Speer, dec'd, and others (being the same tract of land which by deed dated 15th Dec. 1855, was sold and conveyed by David Clarkson, trustee, to make sale of the real estate of the said Robert Speer, dec'd., to the said Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown.) Together with all and singular, the buildings, improvements, woods, ways, waters, water courses, &c. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

RECRUITS WANTED

TO FILL UP THE

49TH REGIMENT, P. V.

The undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Headquarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. Wm. B. Lane, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the brick building opposite the Exchange Hotel on Railroad Street, in the borough of Huntingdon, where he will enlist men for the 49th Regiment, P. V., now in the field. $25 bounty, and $4 premium, in addition to all other bounties offered by the Government.

For further information, call at the Recruiting Office.

J. BLANCH. MILES,
Major and Recruiting Officer, 49th Regt., P. V.

Huntingdon, Jan. 21, 1863.

CALL AT D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

HOOPS! HOOPS!!

Good 12 and 14 feet Hoops wanted, for which the highest price will be paid. Cash on delivery.

WM. P. McLEAN & CO.,
No. 119 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia.

Dec. 31, 1862.-1m.

FALL AND WINTER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7.-3m,

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

☞ *Only $1,25 a Year in Clubs of Four.* ☜

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE

FOR 1863. VOLS. XXI and XXII.

EDITED BY

T. S. ARTHUR and VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

Contains Novelets, Stories, Poetry, Fashions, Steel and Wood Engravings, Needlework Patterns in great variety, a Mothers' Department, Children's Department, Housekeepers' and Health Departments, with literary reviews, and all the accessories of a first-class Magazine.

The Lady's Book bears this flattering testimony to the character of ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE:

"As we have often before said, it is, without controversy, the best $2 Magazine published in the country; and this is the strongly outspoken testimony everywhere given by the press. We know of no periodical that so well deserves the praise bestowed. The editors never tire in their efforts to give, each month, a rich and varied literary repast to their readers. Their work is kept fully up to the standard of their promise, is never dull, yet always full of instruction. We have often said, and repeat it again, that it should make a part of the reading of every household. We know of no better educator of the people, young and old. Of the editors we need not speak; their names and household words all over the country. In their hands no periodical can fail to reach the highest point of excellence."

A new serial, by T. S. ARTHUR, will be commenced in the January number, entitled "OUT IN THE WORLD."

Rare and Elegant Premiums

Are sent to all who make up Clubs:—1, A large Photographic copy of that splendid engraving, "SHAKSPEARE AND HIS COTEMPORARIES." 2, A large Photographic copy, from an engraving of Huntington's celebrated Picture, "MERCY'S DREAM." 3. A similar copy of Herring's "GLIMPSE OF AN ENGLISH HOMESTEAD."

TERMS—$2 a year, in advance, and one premium plate. Two copies, $3. Three for $4. Four for $5. Eight, and one to getter-up of club, $10. One of the premium plates is sent to every getter-up of a club, small or large. Three red stamps must be sent to pay the postage on each premium. Address,

T. S. ARTHUR & CO.,
323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

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SEWING

MACHINE.

WHEELER & WILSON'S WHEELER & WILSON'S

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Beitleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Montgomery, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Montgomery late of Union township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

SAMUEL MILLER,
Administrator.

Mapleton, Dec. 23, 1862-6t.*

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

Office of JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,

114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds,

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25th, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest at Six per centum per annum will commence from date of purchase and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on Gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the Interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at Par in Philadelphia.—Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.

Dec. 2, 1862-3m

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.30 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURG EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURG without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 5.15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.25 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road, and returning from READING at 8.15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

Nov. 25, 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. [illegible] EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
5 17				N. Hamilton,			1 38
5 25			5 31	Mt. Union,	11 31		[illegible]
5 35				Mapleton,			[illegible]
5 43				Mill Creek,			[illegible]
5 59	7 14	5 50	6 02	Huntingdon,	11 01	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 15				Petersburg,	10 53		[illegible]
6 23				Barree,			[illegible]
6 31				Spruce Creek,	10 40		[illegible]
6 49				Birmingham,			[illegible]
6 58			6 55	Tyrone,	10 18		[illegible]
7 08				Tipton,			[illegible]
7 14				Fostoria,			[illegible]
7 19				Bell's Mills,			[illegible]
7 40	8 30	8 20	7 35	Altoona,	9 40	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 19th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

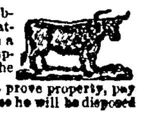
UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 40	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 30	AR 9 14
4 00	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	[illegible]
4 08	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	[illegible]
4 24	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 46	[illegible]
4 40	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 30	[illegible]
4 48	8 28	Rough & Ready,	11 22	[illegible]
5 03	8 40	Cove,	11 10	[illegible]
5 04	8 44	Fisher's Summit,	11 05	[illegible]
5 20	AR 9 00	Saxton,	10 50	LE [illegible]
5 30		Riddlesburg,	[illegible]	
5 45		Hopewell,	[illegible]	
AR 5 55		[illegible]	[illegible]	
	LE 9 10	Saxton,	AR 10 30	
	9 32	Coalmont,	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	Crawford,	[illegible]	
	AR 10 00	Dudley,	LE 10 15	
		Broad Top City,		

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.



STEER.—

...the premises of the subscriber in Hopewell township, the latter part of October, a red steer with a notch cut out under the left ear, supposed to be a year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 16, 1862. GEORGE RUSSELL.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS,
GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.
AT THE
FARMERS' NURSERIES,
NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES, At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the *best* varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 5 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GORSUCH,
Sept 17-7m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 2, 1862.

TO ARMS!
RUSH TO THE STORE OF
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street
below Eighth, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kind of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have *now in store*, one of the *largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear,* that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, Imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 15, 1862.-6m.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Oct. 21, 1862.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Oct. 21, 1862.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

1862. THE 1862.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought
in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining
Room, Bed Room, Hall,
Kitchen, Office,
Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND
SMALL PORTRAITS
OF
ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

ENVELOPES
Wholesale and Retail.
50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES,
CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWINS'.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

BIRD CAGES,
FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—
[Estate of Mary Myers, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Mary Myers, late of Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

DANIEL P. BRUMBAUGH,
E. P. BRUMBAUGH,
Dec. 23, 1862-6t.* Administrators.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by
Nov. 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,
and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE,
DENTIST.
Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 21, 1862-1y.

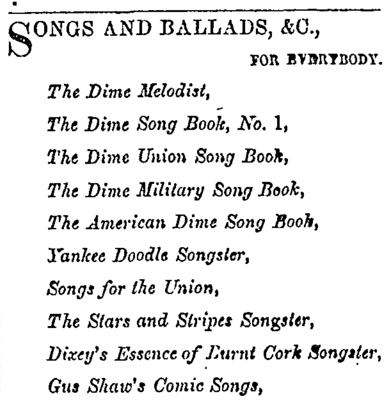
THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.— Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,
April 8, 1862-1y.



PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

UNION
ENVELOPES AND PAPER
FOR SALE AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

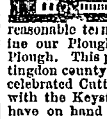
ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an Index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

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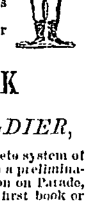

For the instruction, exercise, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

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On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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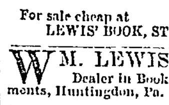

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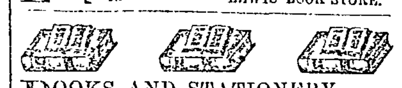

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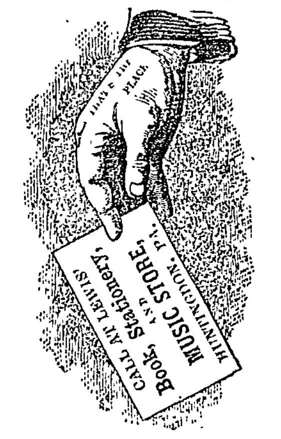

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Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

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ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,
A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

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Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

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Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

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Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

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BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
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WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

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WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

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WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

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WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Sparin, Ring Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet, Legs and Head.

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